KARNATAKA STATE AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, VIJAYAPURA

SYNOPTIC NOTE OF THE RESEARCH WORK

"A STUDY OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF MARGINALIZED WOMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL WIDOW PENSION SCHEME IN VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT"

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Introduction

Since last three to four decades, the problem of marginalisation has come to the centre stage. Governments across the globe, planners, policy-makers, academicians, researchers and activists are giving more importance to the study of different aspects of marginalisation. Marginalisation has different aspects such as:

1 Marginalisation of Gender,

2 Marginalisation communities,

3 Marginalisation of social groups and

4 Marginalisation of regions.

Certain dimensions of marginalisation are:

1. Economic marginalisation
2. Social marginalisation
3. Cultural marginalisation
4. Political marginalisation.

The liberalisation and globalisation process which is going on in several countries in the world has accelerated the process of marginalisation. The gender, communities, social groups and regions, which do not come up with the process of globalisation and liberalisation, are increasingly marginalised. These are hit hard and are forced to face all sorts of difficulties.

Within the marginalised groups there are certain sub-groups need our attention, for example the widows in many community. Widowhood, really speaking is very, stressful situation, economically, socially and culturally. This major reason being the social stigma.

In the Indian social set-up generally the husband is the breadwinner. Therefore, his death brings a number of socio-economic problems. For the widow the death of husband means the loss of love and security; increase in household work especially in the handling of children and redistribution of household tasks and responsibilities. There is no doubt that a widow is rescued from the flames but as condemned to undergo a “life sentence of rigorous imprisonment”. She continues to suffer from social, religious and economic deprivations.

Need for Study

As pointed out above, there are different sub-groups within the marginalized groups. One such of the widows. This is the most vulnerable marginalized sub-group. Widows carry the double economic burden. First, they suffer most because they are from backward communities and secondly in the many cases they work very hard but do not get adequate remuneration. It is in the context that an attempt is made to study economic security available to marginalized women with reference widows in Vijayapur district. No studies are available which highlight the plight of widows from the view point of economic security. Hence the need for present study arises.

Statement of the Problem

In India, especially women, are lagging behind in terms of various development indicators. Barring highly educated women, the average poor women feel that she is marginalized both inside and outside. The condition of sub-groups of marginalized women such widows, divorcees, deserted, etc., is far from satisfactory and therefore they crave of economic security. It is in this context that the present research work is entitled as "Economic Security of Marginalized Women in Vijayapur district with reference to IGNWP Scheme".

Review of Literature

HameedaNaeem described that "The generalization are formed on the basis which become part of cultural tradition which substantiate and justify the inferior status and account for degradation, discrimination and dependency of women, generally the women has subjected to strangle gloominess and suppression, the inferior status has assigned to women is a result of social evaluation of the biological activities of child bearing and child rearing as the only one's appropriate to her which give fulfilment in life.

NeviditaGiri reported that "History had man proofs that women have been regarded as the properties of women." Throughout the world women are still considered as a second class status that woks them more vulnerable and less able to protect themselves from discrimination, women always has been victim of violence, exploitation. Half of the world's population is placed at various disadvantageous positions due to gender defences. So men and

women both are considered as two wheels of vehicles of a society, both wheels should work equally to move the vehicle of society.

Janet Mancini Billson Said that This modern age shows the swage of consciousness, a proliferation of women's organization and global conferences and the movement of millions of women towards the process of modernization. In this modern age women struggled towards new freedom and identities and this age is age of transformation.

ArchanaChaturvedi described that "It is necessary for the improvement in the mediocre status of women for development and modernization. The indicator of modernization of society is position of women. It is essential that both men and women play equal and important role in developing society.

SushilaAgarwal Comment that: "Women development organization has put the pressure on National Government to recognize the role of women to fight poverty. Illiteracy and birth rate government has invited vanish all forms of discrimination based on sex."

NividitaGiri Viewed that:U.N report on women in 1995-1996 says that "The world's 2-8 billion women remain humanities' largest marginalized group. In the year 1979 the U. N embrace the convention on the elimination of all form of discrimination against women, (CEDAW) this is known as the international Bill of women's right. In spite of various amend for the improvement of women condition but still it has not improved much.

NividitaGiri has pointed that "In India the Situation of women is desolate women has been continuously socially, economically physical, psychological and sexually exploited. Some time she is exploited in the women of religion, customs and traditions.

P.K Tandan reported that: In every department of human activity women should be trained. In the year 1931 India's first Prime Minister Chacha Nehru gave political and legal rights of women and introduced the concept of equal obligation Chacha Nehru held that without economic freedom other aspects to prove specifically.

NividitaGiriPointed that: "Article 14 gives equality before law it do not make any kind of differentiation on the grounds of caste, creed and sex. Article 37 enables the state to enact Special Provisions for the development of women. The Indian Constitution is known to be very broad gauge that recognizes the ideal of equality, that regards women as equal as men and women are accorded special protection keeping in view their old age discrimination.

Sushila Jain Predicts that “Muslim Women in India are possible action for the progress and development. Their enfranchisement may be critical step for the development of community. Right now the present status reflects the traditional attitude. The modernization of whole nation and community is depended by the improvement of present day status of women.

ZoyaHasan and RituMenon reported that: “The work done and study on Indian women is generally characterized in broad tendencies, here the Muslim women is ignored and considered their status a product of personal law and it assumes a similarity in a status and form of oppression, cross community, the problem elusion with some important exception and much of the studies took place of Muslim women.

AndraBeitelle described that “The women’s experience and discernment is a very distinct way that changes in their status. It role is central to understand and for the development of community is qualitative transmuted by the minority location.

Objectives of study:

The following are important objectives of the present work:

1. To study the origin, causes and consequences of marginalization.
2. To study the socio-economic condition of marginalized women of Vijayapur district
3. To study the problems of marginalized women as widows in Vijayapur district
4. To suggest means of providing the economic security to marginalized women in Vijayapur district.

Hypotheses

For the purpose of present study the following hypotheses are developed:

H_1->The marginalization of women is very intense at lower strata.

H_2->The marginalized women feel themselves differently from others.

Research methodology

For the present work, the following methodology is adopted:

- **Selection of area**

The present study covers the Vijayapur district. It has a significant share of Marginalized population. As in the cases of other urban areas, marginalized people living here are predominantly poor, illiterate and unemployed. The plight of marginalized women is highly pitiable.

- **Source of data**

For the purpose of data collection both primary sources and secondary sources are utilized. The primary data was generated by using questionnaire method. A suitable questionnaire was designed to collect the information. The secondary sources include published research papers, books, committees' reports, etc.

- **Sample size**

The study has covered samples by following simple random sampling method and the size of sample will be calculated with the help of creative research system online sample size calculator at 95 percent confidence level and 5 confidence interval. Marginalized groups in general and Widows in particular. From each marginalized group, nearly 20 percent of the population constitutes respondents.

- **Data analysis**

For the present study, data collected through questionnaire is tabulated and analyzed by using simple statistical tools such as percentage, ratio-proportion, and averages frequency, range etc.

Organization of Chapters

The present study is spread over five chapters as follows:

Chapter- I	Research Design
Chapter-II	The Notion of Economic Security
Chapter-III	Widows as Marginalized Group
Chapter-IV	Socio-Economic Profile of Widows
Chapter-V	Summary, Findings, and Conclusion.

Limitations

The following are limitations of the present study:

1. The present study covers only one district i.e. Vijayapur district.
2. The present study covers only widows as the marginalized group with reference to only IGNWP Scheme.

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